ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 22. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1855. WHOLE NO. 323.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Particular Notice.

Our Agent, Col. J. M. ISREAL, will! visit the several counties of this Judicial Circuit, beginning at Cherokee on the first Monday in September. We hope all who are indebted to us will be ready to square up. We have incurred heavy obligations in carrying on our business, and money we MUST have—there is no alternative. We hope that ALL will settle up, and not force us to collect by law. Col. ISREAL is fully empowered to act for us.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

——*ALSO*——

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine*. All applications will meet with prompt attention.

Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

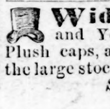
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.



Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION

tion for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session.

Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the style of E. S. Moore, Dean & Co., has been dissolved. The public will please take notice.

E. S. MOORE, DEAN & Co.

Caldwell County, Sept. 21, 1855. 3t

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the amaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st. 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Asheville Male Academy.

THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 3d of September, and continue five months. Pupils will be prepared for College, or the ordinary business of life.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months, from $8 to $15, according to studies. No deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness. ☞From this rule there will be no departure.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the beginning of the session, when the classes are formed.

Board can be obtained in private families on reasonable terms.

Any one desirous of more paticular information, will please address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

August 9, 1855. 311—6t.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

ADDRESS

OF

HON. THOMAS RUFFIN,

OF ALAMANCE.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 18TH, 1855.

The duty has been assigned to me of making to this assemblage of our fellow citizens the usual annual address on behalf of the Agricultural Society of North Carolina. I heartily wish for your sakes, as well as my own, that it had been allotted to some other person more competent to instruct or entertain. But, though reluctantly, I have undertaken it, that I might, if no other good should be done, show my concern in the welfare of the agriculture of North Carolina and its kindred arts, and my zeal for their advancement and prosperity, under a confident assurance, indeed, of the kind consideration of North Carolinians for the imperfections of one who, though long unused to public speaking, is sincerely desirous, in any way he can, of magnifying to North Carolinians their chief calling and office, and endeavoring to make them satisfied with their situation here.

In the first place it is fit, that to all here thanks for their attendance and a hearty welcome should be tendered. The purposes of the Society and the mode of effecting them, are generally known, and we invite the co operation of all in the good work. Join in our association. Let every one add what he can to the general fund of agricultural knowledge. Enter into the competition for improving tillage, perfecting and increasing the productions of the grains, the grasses, the vegetables, and the fruits of the earth, our animals and our implements of husbandry, and other manufactures; and exhibit here at our Fairs such things as you have. Indeed, those who only bring themselves are very welcome; for, after all our men and women are our best productions, and it can only raise a just pride to see them gathered together to extend acquaintance, form friendships, gain and impart knowledge, honor agriculture, and thereby become the more content with our lot being cast in North Carolina.

Next, the Agricultural Society owes, and we ask the agricultural community to join in making, acknowledgements to the General Assembly for the pecuniary aid extended to the Society. Its usefulness depends chiefly on its ability to offer and pay premiums to exhibitors to such an amount as may stimulate competition and multiply exhibitions.—A proper amount of premiums was larger than could be confidently counted on at all times from the fluctuating and uncertain contributions of annual subscribers and visitors at the Fairs; and, since our last annual meeting, the Society presented to the Legislature a memorial praying such assistance from the Public Treasury as that body might deem requisite to the advancement of agriculture and manufactures among us. I am happy to announce here, that, in compliance with the memorial, a permanent annual appropriation of $1500 was made for the payment of premiums, subject only to the reasonable and politic proviso, that within the preceding twelve months, the Society shall have raised the like sum for the same uses. The appropriation, if not fully adequate to the wants and claims of a people as agricultural as those of North Carolina, is yet of great benefit in many respects, and chiefly as permanently establishing the Society and Fairs, since it cannot be supposed that the farmers and mechanics and traders of the State have hearts so dead to their duty and interest as to let them fail for want of contributions on their part to an equal amount. The present is the first occasion, since the grant, on which the Society has had the opportunity of acknowledging this legislative bounty, and we take much pride and pleasure in doing so.

Now, it may be asked: Is the agriculture of North Carolina worthy of this public patronage, and of the efforts of some of her citizens to promote and improve it? I answer, Yes—yes. North Carolina is entitled to all, that every one of her people can do to promote her prosperity and elevate her character; and her sons will be amply remunerated for their efforts for her advantage and their own. Our occupations are essentially agricultural, and embrace all its variety of pursuits—planting, farming, breeding of live stock, and the culture of fruits. Until very recently they were almost exclusively agricultural, as there were natural obstacles to foreign commerce, difficult to overcome, and but few manufacturing establishments among us. In both these respects progress has been made and is making; and there is good ground of hope, that before long fleets of our own merchantmen will sail from our shores, richly laden with our productions for sale or exchange in the ports of our sister States and foreign countries, while factories of various kinds, now established in different parts of the State, will be multiplied beyond any present calculation that can be made, not only for the fabrication of the most useful instruments of wood, iron, and other metals, but for our supply of those fabrics out of the great Southern staple, cotton, which have become indispensable. Manufactures are already, without doubt, material helps to agriculture by diversifying employments, increasing the consumption at home of our crops and stocks, and supplying on the spot and without delay many articles needful to the planter and farmer. In time they will become a more distinct, productive and influential item in our political economy; but never, I think, as the rival or foe of our agriculture, but as a faithful friend and servant. As yet, however, the cultivation of the earth is the great and productive business of North Carolina. It has made us hitherto a thriving and happy rural people. We are still so; and it will make us still more so, as it becomes improved and more productive.—Why should not the agriculture of North Carolina be as improvable and improved, and her sons engaged in it, as prosperous and happy as those of any other parts of our country? No reason of weight can be given in the negative, if we will but strive for improvement. Every thing is in our favor, if we will make the effort and use the proper means; and of that every one may be satisfied if he will observe and reflect on what is around him.

The profits and the comforts of agriculture depend mainly on climate, soil, labor, and the facilities for disposing of surpluses of production. The two first, climate and soil, should be congenial to products requisite for the sustenance of the husbandman himself, and in demand for others who cannot produce for themselves. In both points North Carolina is highly blessed. In her position on the globe she occupies that temperate and happy mean, which is conducive to health and the vigorous exertion of the faculties and energies of body and mind, in employments tending more than all others to the hospitalities and charities of life and the other virtues of the heart, and which constitutes a climate, that, in unison with her fertile soil, yields abundantly to the diligent tiller nearly all the necessaries and many of the luxuries required by man. We do not work barely to maintain life; but, beyond that, to realize gains that may be employed in the addition of other things productive of the elevation and refinement of civilized man. Our winters, by their duration and rigor, do not confine us long within doors, nor cause us to consume the productions of our labor during the other parts of the year; but we are able to prosecute our field operations and comfortably pursue our productive employments throughout the four seasons. Though not of such extent of latitude as thereby to create much variety of climate, and consequently of production; yet, the dimensions of North Carolina east and west supply that deficiency in a remarkable degree. The proximity to the ocean of her eastern coast, and the difference in elevation between that and the mountains of the west, with the gradations in the intermediate regions, produces a diversity of genial climate which gives to North Carolina, in herself, the advantages of many countries conjointly. By nature, too, her soil was as diversified and as excellent as her climate. The rich alluvial of the east, the extended and extremely fertile vallies of the many long streams—the Roanoke, the Tar, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin and Pedee, the Catawba, and other rivers, which appear upon our map, besides those of smaller streams, almost numberless, all, at a moderate expense of care and labor, return large yields of nearly every grain and other production fit for food. Rice, maize, wheat, rye, barley, oats, the pea, the potatoe of each kind, besides an endless variety of other sorts, vegetables, and fruits, are found abundantly therein; while higher up the country, in addition, the grasses grow so readily and luxuriantly as to afford not little plots on the moist bottoms of brooks, but extensive pastures and magnificent meadows to the mountain tops. Then, there are the great articles of cotton and tobacco, so extensively used and in such great and increasing demand—to one or the other of which the greater part of the State is eminently suited. Of fruits, melons of every kind and of the best qualities, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, nectarines and apricots flourish almost everywhere, as do also the smaller, but most valuable kinds, as the strawberry, the raspberry, gooseberry, currants, and, above all, our native grapes, the sweet and prolific Scuppernong and the rich Catawba, which mature well, besides some of foreign origin. When to these are added the fish, with which our eastern waters abound through the year, but are alive in the spring—our naval stores and lumber, our marls, our minerals, gold, silver, copper, and especially the extensive and rich deposits of iron ore, and the coals, one may confidently ask, is there any other country

which contains or produces more of a greater diversity of things to sustain life or to bring money?—And then let me enquire of you, North Carolinians, what better country do *you* want than your own? I hold it is good enough—too good, I am tempted to say, for sinful man. It requires only to be dressed and tilled to give nearly all we want on earth, and much for our fellow man less happily situated. There may at some time be a stint below our usual abundance; but we need never fear a famine here while we work. Indeed, that calamity can hardly befall a country where maize—which we call Indian corn—grows to perfection. There is no record of a dearth, approaching famine, where the principal crop is maize, as it is here. Our climate and soil are so congenial to the other cereals, that a failure of that crop from an unpropitious season is necessarily perceived in time to provide the others, or some of them, as a substitute.

Such is North Carolina! Here she is, and let any man say, who can, whether she is not in every thing as she has now been held up to him. Then, why should any leave her? I trust the period of her people's deserting her and seeking—what they never found—a better place, is near its end, and that they will cleave to her and exalt her by uniting in an effort to render her, by increased fertility, yet more teeming in her productions, and to embellish her with durable and tasteful habitations, gardens and lawns, with substantial farm houses, with orchards and every other thing that can make her beautiful in our eyes and fasten our affections on her. True, the soil is not what it once was, and our task is not merely to preserve fertility, but in a great degree to restore that which has been more or less exhausted. We must not blame our ancestors too hastily or too severely, for the system under which the rich vegetable loam they found here was so used up. The labors and hardships of settling a wild country leave but little opportunity for more than preparing for cultivation and cropping such parts of the land as are absolutely necessary for maintaining the colony. Land was in plenty—timber an incumbrance, and labor scarce and costly; so that, in reality, it was cheaper, and the sounder economy in them to bring new fields with their exceeding superficial fertility into culture, rather than manure those which they had reduced by imperfect tillage and scourging cropping. Throughout America the land suffered by the exhausting operations of the settlers and their descendants for several generations; but that can only go on to a certain extent, and then it must stop.—When getting to be so reduced as not to pay for cultivation, necessity forbids a further reduction of the soil, and then the process of regeneration begins. At first it proceeds slowly; but every degree of improvement furnishes means for still greater, and accordingly it increases its pace, and by improved culture, manures, rotation of crops, and the like, it ends in a productiveness beyond its original capacity.

If not to the lowest, certainly to a very low, condition much of the land in the State han beed brought; and the time came, when, if improvement was ever to be made, it would be commenced. I use the expression, "the time came," instead of "has come," because it is a joyous fact, that some persons in various parts of the State, many in some parts, have improved, and continue to improve their lands and increase their crops—profiting much therefrom in their fortunes and setting the rest of us examples by which we ought also to profit. We have all heard for some years past, that the era of improvement had begun in the great and wealthy county of Edgecombe; and I learn from unquestionable sources, that the intelligent and enterprising planters of that county have been rewarded by signal success. I do not propose to enter into a detail of their system further than to say, that it consists chiefly in draining by ditches and embankments, making and applying composts, the use of guano and plaster of Paris, and the field pea as an ameliorating crop, as well as food for stock. I advise every one however, who has the opportunity, by minute enquiries, to obtain from those who have put this system into use, detailed information respecting it; and I feel no hesitation in preferring a request to the planters of Edgecombe, as public spirited gentlemen, to communicate through our agricultural periodicals, the history of their improvements, and their experiments—as well those in which they failed as those in which they succeeded, with all other matters which may be useful to their brethren in other sections.

In other parts of the country, with which I am more intimately acquainted, much improvement has been made, to my own knowledge. Of the counties ranging along our northern border, from Warren to Stokes, inclusive, I have had for about fifty years considerable knowledge. That was the principal region of the tobacco culture. According to the course of that culture, wherever it prevailed in our early annals, the country was cut down rapidly, cropped mercilessly with a view to quantity rather than quality, then put into corn, and exhausted quickly and almost entirely. When I first knew it, and for a long time afterwards, there were abounding evidences of former fertility, and existing and sorrowful sterility. Corn and tobacco and oats were almost the only crops. But little wheat and no cultivated grasses were to be seen in the country. Warren and Granville bought the little flour they used from Orange wagons. Large tracts were disfigured by galls and frightful gullies, turned out as "old fields," with broom straw and old field pines for their only vesture, instead of their stately primitive forests, or rich crops for the use of man. This is a sad picture. But it is a true one; and there was more fact than figure in the saying by many, whose work or destruction rendered that region so desolate, and who then abandoned it, that it was "old and worn out." Happily, some thought its conditions not so hopeless, and, cherishing their attachment for the spots of their nativity, within these few years—since the time of river navigation and railroads—set about repairing the ravages of former days. Do you suppose they were content with less crops, and therefore that they cultivated less land than before, leaving a large area to natural recovery by rest? That was not their course. They did not give up the culture of tobacco, but greatly increased it, and corn also; and they added to their rotation, wheat, when so much more easily and cheaply carried to market. But they greatly increased the collection and application of manures from the stables, and the cattle yards, with considerable additions of the concentrated manures obtained from abroad, and protected the land from washing by judicious hill side trenching and more thorough plowing. The result has been, that many old fields have been reclaimed and brought into cultivation, the lands generally much increased in fertility, and of course, in actual and market value in the like proportion, while the production has, probably, doubled in quantity and value in all the range of counties mentioned. Such examples are honorable to those who set them, and useful to others, who desire to improve. For that reason I have thought it proper thus to signalize them, as I would gladly do others, which may, and I hope do exist, were I as well aware of them; contenting myself with adding only, that I think I see the dawn of a better day in the county of my own residence and those contiguous. For our present purpose, it is sufficient that we can hence learn that the effects of the most injudicious and destructive cropping may be repaired by good husbandry, in the use of fertilizers saved on the farm, and others, which are becoming better known and more attainable than formerly; and thus all the outlay will be more than reimbursed at a short day by the increase of products, besides enhancing the value real estate. Thus will our agriculture be rendered as pleasing and as profitable as that of the most favored portions of the earth.

Then let me say once more to you, men of North Carolina, stick to her, and make her what she can be and ought to be. For you and your sons she will yield a rich harvest: to some "thirty fold, some sixty fold, and some an hundred fold," according to the skill and diligence with which the tillage of the good ground is done.

The nature of the labor employed in our agriculture is the next subject for our consideration. It is a most important element in the cost, amount, and value of production.—I very frankly avow the opinion, that our mixed labor of free white men of European origin, and of slaves of the African race, is as well adapted to the public and private ends of our agriculture as any other could be—making our cultivation not less thorough, cheap, and productive than it would be, if carried on by the whites alone, and far more so than the blacks by themselves would make it; and, therefore, that it has been a beneficial influence on the prosperity of the country, and the physical state of both races, rendering both better and happier than either would be here, without the other. Of course, I am not about entering into that controversy which has connected itself with the contentions of sectional factions, struggling for political power. It is unnecessary that I should; for every one is aware, I believe, of the nature of the controversy and the effects of slavery to impress on us a deep conviction of the inestimable value of the Union, and a profound reverence for the Constitution which created it; and hence we habitually cherish a good feeling, as of brethren, towards our fellow citizens of every State, and any deed or word tending to impair the perpetuity of the Union and the efficiency of the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with it, or to alienate the affections of the people of the different States from each other, is seen with impatience and frowned on with indignation. Indeed, if there were anything in slavery or the interests connected with it incompatible with that fundamental law, I doubt not that our people would willingly abide by that sacred instrument, though it should cut off a right hand or pluck out a right eye.—But there will be no occasion for a display of our loyalty in that respect, since the Constitution clearly recognizes our slavery, sustains the right of ownership, and enforces the duty of service; and I am persuaded that the obligation of those provisions and their execution will be ultimately pronounced and carried out by those on whom the Constitution itself confers the authority. My purpose now, however, is merely to maintain that slavery here is favorable to the interests of agriculture in point of economy and profit, and not unwholsome to the moral and social condition of each race. In support of the first part of the proposition, a decisive argument is furnished by the fact that the amount and value of the productions of slave labor in this country exceeds those of similar productions, nay, of all other agricultural productions of an equal number of men in any other country, as far as they can be ascertained. In some localities, indeed, and in respect to some articles of great value, the production would cease, or nearly cease, with slavery; since the blacks by the constitutions inherited from their African ancestors, can labor, without detriment, under degrees of heat, moisture, and exposure, which are found to be fatal to the whites, whose systems are better adapted to different conditions of the atmosphere. In truth, if those States in which slavery prevails be allowed credit for common sense and the capacity to understand their own wants and interests, the utility of the employment of slave labor and its productiveness are established beyond controversy, simply by the fact, that it is done. Men who are thoroughly versed in the practical operation of any institution, certainly will not, to their own prejudice, uphold it from generation to generation, and cling the closer to it as by its natural extension it becomes more and more destructive. If it be said that the continuance of slavery does not prove its utility to the Commonwealth, because it was continued of necessity and would have been, however impolitic it might be found, we must own some force in the suggestion, by itself, since at all times after its introduction it would have been difficult to get rid of it, and that diffiulty has been continually increasing. It was much easier for those who now condemn so strenuously our toleration of slavery, to capture and enslave the helpless Africans and bring them here, than for us, without crime yet more heinous, to renounce our dominion over them and turn them loose to their own discretion and self destruction. Their fate would soon be that of our native savages or the enfranchised blacks of the West Indies, the miserable victims of idleness, want, drunkenness, and other debaucheries. But the argument goes only to show that we would have done right—even though enforced thereto by the necessity spoken of—in still holding those people in bondage. It is far from showing that slavery would not have been and ought not to have been maintained, though there had been no such hypothetical necessity for doing so. Furthermore, there are numerous facts to prove a clear opinion to the contrary in every class of our population. When did any man, for example, leave North Carolina in order to get clear of his slaves or slavery? We have, indeed, a respectful and peaceful religious society—less numerous than formerly—who are forbidden by an article in their creed from holding men in slavery.—Even they never warred or contended against this institution here, nor sought to seduce or spirit away their neighbor's slaves; but like the quiet and christian men they professed to be, they left us and immigrated chiefly to the States of the North West, in which slavery did not exist. With that slight exception, the public sentiment is so generally satisfied with the existence of slavery and its propriety here, that it may properly be called universal. Some men have emancipated some or all of their slaves by sending them to other States. But I know not of an instance in which the former owner went with them, or left North Carolina because other owners would not follow their example. On the contrary, when our slaveholders remove, they carry their slaves with them further south, where slavery is, if possible, more firmly fixed than here, because they expect the labor of the slaves to be more productive. Besides, there are many inhabitants of this State who do not hold slaves, some from choice and some from inability to purchase them, and nevertheless, they content to abide among us and our slaves. And it is also true, that even when those migrate, much the larger part of them likewise go to the south of us in the thick of slavery, because they hope to make a greater profit from their own exertions.—These facts, which cannot be denied, will bear reflection, and furnish evidence sufficient to satisfy any fair mind that there is an unanimous conviction of our people that slavery, as it exists here, is neither unprofitable, nor impolitic, nor unwholsome. For certainly, though slaveholders, we may claim to possess as clear understandings, and as clear consciences as generally fall to the lot of other men.

It would, indeed, be otherwise, if it were true, as supposed and set forth by some, that slavery degrades free labor, and, consequently, that our population are too proud or too lazy to work, and become, especially slave owners, dissolute and profligate in morals, as well as atrocious tyrants. But that is not true—not at all true; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose it true. It cannot but excite a smile in us, who know the contrary so well, when we are told that while men do not work here, and that they do not because it is considered disgraceful. Why there is not a country on the earth in which honest labor and diligence in business in all classes are considered more respectable, or is more respected. We, like every other people, have the idle and the vicious amongst us.—But they are chiefly those who have the least connexion with slaves, and particularly those not employ'd in agriculture, and are to be found without means, lounging about cities and villages. Many most independent farmers, who own slaves, but not enough to make their sons idle, who work with their slaves; and it is sure, that no one here ever treated them or thought of them as disgraced by it. Indeed, every one, who, by intelligence, integrity, and industry, provides for himself and his household, either in the field or at the forge, or any other mechanical pursuit, is as highly respected here, as in every other well ordered community; and many of them are of great and useful influence in society.

It is a mistake, too, equally notable, that slaveholders are above or exempt from the cares and the business of life; and it is a gross calumny to represent them as the ruthless and relentless tyrants, of whom some persons delight to draw overcharged and exaggerated caricatures. Although the labor of a large slaveholder is not manual, yet it is not the less engrossing and onerous; and the feelings between masters and their slaves in the great bulk of our population is kindly on the part of the former, and affectionately faithful on the part of the latter. Slavery, indeed, is not a pure and unmixed good. Nor is any thing that is human. There are instances of cruel and devilish masters, and of turbulent and refractory slaves, who cannot be controlled and brought into subjection but by extraordinary severity. But these are exceptions, and rare exceptions. Great severity in masters is as much opposed to the usages of our people as to the sentiment of the age, and, indeed, to the interest of the master. Moderation in the punishment of dependents is founded in nature; and unjust, excessive, and barbarous cruelty is not to be presumed, but quite the contrary. The meek man who led the Israelites through the wilderness, and legislated for them by inspiration, understood this better than those who paint us so frightfully, without knowing much about us. In treating of the different degrees of homicide, he had regard to the known motives of the human heart, and thereon founded the presumption, that the slaying of a slave by the master, is by misadventure, "because he is his money," unless it should be rebuked by such excess in the degree or duration of the infliction as to make him "die under his hand," and thus evince that discipline was a pretence, and the killing of designed malignity or wanton brutality. I appeal to every one, if our experience is not in accordance with the divine statute. The same motive induces the master to be observant of the health and morals of his slaves; to care for them, and provide for them; to restrain them from baneful excesses, and employ them in moderate, though steady labor. That this is the course—the established habit of the slaveholding portion of the country, is plainly to be deduced from an increase in the numbers of our slave population beyond the ratio of natural increase in the population of any other nation; which could only arise from the abundant supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, and a contented state of mind.

But the interest of the owner is not the only security to the slave for humane treatment; there is a stronger tie between them.—Often born on the same plantation, and bred together, they have a perfect knowledge of each other, and a mutual attachment. Protection and provision are the officer of the master, and in return the slave yields devoted obedience and fidelity of service; so that they seldom part but from necessity. The comfort, cheerfulness, and happiness of the slave should be, and generally is, the study of the master; and every Christian master rejoices over the soul of his slave saved, as of a brother, and allows of his attendance on the ministry of God's word and sacraments, in any church of his choice in his vicinity. The condition of a slave denies to him, indeed, opportunities of education sufficient for searching the Scriptures for himself, and working thereout his own conversion; but God forbid that should be necessary to salvation! It is not; for to the poor and the unlettered the Christian graces are promised and given in an especial manner, because they have less pride of intellect, more simplicity of faith, and more singleness of heart; and among the slaves of this country there are many exemplary Christians. Indeed, slavery in America has not only done more for the civilization and enjoyments of the African race than all other causes, but it has brought more of them into the Christian fold than all the missions into that benighted continent from the Advent to this day have, or, probably, those for centuries to come would, excepting only the recent Colonies of blacks on the Western coast of Africa, by which one may hope and believe that under divine direction the lights of civilization and the knowledge of the true God may be reflected back on the whole land. Such are some of the beneficial effects on that race by their connexion with us. Upon the slaveholder the impressions are not less distinctly durable, nor less beneficial. He is habitually a man of employment. As in military life, he must train his troop for their duties, lay out their work, and superintend its execution; and by a mild and just, though firm discipline, reward and punish according to their deserts; and he must never fail in sympathy with them in regard to innocent enjoyments at proper times, and their needs in sickness and in health. Sometimes matters, very trivial in themselves, have exceedingly great effect in improving the slave and uniting him to his owner. I know a gentleman, one of the most successful planters, who produced a marked change for the better among his slaves by the small boon of a cheap looking glass for each of their quarters. Another bound his people to him by a devoted affection, by joining with solemnity in their processions at the burial of their dead, in a grave yard which he had protected by a plain post and plank enclosure.

It is a great error in those who do not know our slavery, to confound authority in the private relations, though it be that of a slave owner, with the absolute power of a prince on a throne. A political despot is separated from his subjects. He knows them not, nor loves them. He sympathises with none of them, but their positions and feelings are in constant hostility. But authority in domestic life, though not necessarily, is naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreated, and tends to an elevation in sentiments in the superior which generates a humane tenderness for those in his power, and renders him regardful alike of the duty and the dignity of his position. It is only when the authority is disputed and resisted, that a conflict occurs; and the slaves, if kept to themselves, unprompted from without, will seldom give occasion in that way for rigor. Why should this propitious state of things be changed? Why should any wish a change? Especially, why should persons who have no concern in it, who are not of us, and know not what they do, officiously interfere in a relation so entirely domestic and delicate? We know that our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, and a contented and cheerful race of laborers. Scattered over the plantations in rural occupations, they are never riotous or dangerous, as the same number of uneducated working men have often been in other parts of our country. Slaves are no part of the State, with no political power, and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law or policy of the country; and where slavery exists labor and capital never come in conflict, because they are in the same hands, and operate in harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our laws, nor a stain on our morals, nor a blight upon our land. A signal instance of its beneficial political influence just occurs to me, to which I cannot refrain from asking your attention.

The sad fate of the Indian tribes in the territories, now forming the United States, is familiar to every one. With the exception of a few small remnants, scattered among the whites, as a degraded caste, in one or two of the northern States, all belonging to that region are extinct. They had no separate property, and therefore they never engaged in the pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. They were killed up in wars with the whites, or at their instigation, with each other, deprived of their land, and, consequently, with reduced supplies of food by the diminution of game, and brutalised by intemperance, they wasted away while they were yet savages. The same fate befell most of those at the South, and from the same causes. But there are exceptions worthy of grave consideration. There were five large tribes on this side of the Mississippi—the Cherokees, the Creeks, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Seminoles. The two former were nearer to us, and, indeed, part of their territory was within our borders. Therefore we are more familiar with them, and I will speak only of them, though I believe the same is true of all of them. The Cherokees and Creeks suffered losses of land and people like the other tribes; but they differed from them in one circumstance, and only one, from which, however, most important consequences resulted. It so happened, that, while yet respectable in strength, they got, in some way—by capture or purchase—some negro slaves. Immediately there was a change in their whole polity, which preserved their existence, and increased their numbers and their wealth.—The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in order to make the labor of the slaves beneficial, a qualified property in the lands occupied by each Indian, and worked by his slaves, was recognised by the nation, and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were established among them; farms were extended, dwellings erected, traffic practised, clothes worn after the fashion of the whites, schools and churches opened, and the red man became as the white man in his occupations, property, education, and religion. And now those tribes form intelligent and thriving people beyond the Mississippi, with enlarged knowledge, property and power; with a printed statute book, with a legislative body, and regular tribunals of justice. Such works hath American slavery wrought upon those tribes! Is that a reproach to it? And is it not marvellous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operation, under a phrensy against slavery in the abstract, fatally bent on its restriction and destruction, though they thereby should desolate our fields, desecrate our altars and cause the blood of both races of our people to flow in rivers? Such philanthropy is both fanciful and ferocious, and may, to a certain extent, alarm some. But I believe we need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally demagogues may sway popular or legislative majorities against us. But it can only be for a season, and a short season. For, in every part of our beloved country there are men, and, I trust, many men, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are as able as we to understand and explain the constitution, and calculate the value of the Union as justly. Such men must have great influence in society however it may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the Constitutional rights of their fellow citizens—not less their fellow-citizens because living far apart—for multitudes, proverbiality prone to change, never do so more readily, than when, under the guidance of wise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures its speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling; and therefore I cherish the spirit of brotherhood even towards those why may now seem to hold it in the least respect; and in that I only sympathise, I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow-citizens at home.

On the remaining point, on which the interests of agriculture, and, indeed, of all other employments depend—namely, the facility of transportation, I have to offer to all North Carolinians heart-felt congratulations. The carriage of bulky and cheap articles long distances in wagons over bad roads, was a great draw-back on the profits of capital and labor for a long time here. Some relief in particular parts of the State was derived from even the imperfect improvement made in navigation for boats on a few of our rivers. But it was far below the wants and demands of the people, and afterwards resort was had to Railroads. The wonders worked by steam and railways are indeed astonishing throughout the world. In no part of it can they be more requisite or beneficial than in this State, the extent of which and the want of navigable waters at only a short distance from the sea, rendered them indispensable Every one, therefore, ought to commend the legislative policy in providing them, and in extending them from time to time as the funds of the State may be found adequate. It will not, I trust, be going out of the way, while on this subject, to say a word in honor of the memory of a great and good man, who first presented the utility and construction of Railroads to the notice and patronage of this State; I allude to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the late eminent and zealous president of the University. Upwards of thirty years ago he visited Europe on the business of the college, and there saw such roads in use; and soon after his return, I remember, he published a series of essays under the signature of "Carlton," in a newspaper printed in this city, explaining the practicability of their construction, and earnestly urging a central one from Buncombe to Beaufort. The novelty of the subject and the dread of the expense, operating upon timid counsels, prevented his suggestion from being then adopted. But it is honorable to his sagacity, that at the late session of the legislature charters were granted for completing a line of Railroad on the very route recommended by him, when probably it was unknown or had been forgotten by the acting generation of legislators, that he had ever advocated the measure. I shall be pardoned for desiring to rescue from oblivion for a brief space longer his early service in a cause now so generally and justly advocated, and of such surpassing importance.

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the resources and advantages enjoyed by North Carolina, and her capacity to supply the wants of man, and satisfy his reasonable desire for accumulation and the higher enjoyments of both laboring and educated and more refined men. It has been done without setting up any claim for her, which I do not believe to be well founded, or any statement in which I do not expect your concurrence. In truth I have said nothing new, and I have not sought so much to impart information as to excite reflection on what you already know.—For we take no note of things that we see every day, and it is a more common fault not to make a proper use of knowledge, than it is not to possess it; to fail in duty, not because we are ignorant of it, but because we are indifferent to it. My purpose has been to present to you, with much plainness of speech, things that none can deny and are fully known among us. You know that all these things are true. If they be, let them make their impress on our minds and hearts, that we may be duly sensible of, and thankful for, the goodly bounties of health, competence, and wealth, which may be derived from the agriculture and other occupations of North Carolina.

I am quite sensible that I have performed most defectively the task set for myself. After the lapse of more than thirty years since I engaged in public discussion, I ought not to have undertaken it, and regret that I did so, especially as this address has been hastily prepared under many disadvantages. I beseech your forgiveness, and will make the best reparation now in my power, by promising not to offend in the same way again; and, as I have very nearly arrived at the scriptural limit of man's life, I think I may, in conclusion, safely make the promise. I cannot close, however, without asking you once more to cleave to North Carolina. Stay in her, fertilize her, till her, cherish her rising manufactures, extend her rail-ways encourage and endow her schools and colleges, sustain her institutions, develop her resources promote knowledge, virtue and religion throughout her borders, stimulate State pride, and exalt her to renown. And may the blessing of Almighty God be upon each one of you, and on all North Carolina, and make her good name and fair fame endless!

"Anti-Americans."—Our Know Nothing friends will have it, that all men who don't vote with them are "Anti-Americans." Well, strange as it may seem it is quite true, that a very large majority of the Southern people are "Anti-Americans." In Virginia there is a majority of eleven thousand "Anti-Americans"—in North Carolina eight thousand; in Tennessee twenty five hundred; in Alabama thirteen thousand; in Georgia eleven thousand; in Texas six thousand! Just to think of it! *Fifty six thousand* more "Anti-Americans in six Southern States, than Americans, and yet the country jogs on its usual pace!—Now, in view of this terrible state of things, what does it behoove the Know Nothings (excuse us, Americans) to do? It seems plain to us. They can consistently do but one of two things—either emigrate to some more congenial clime, or change our country's name from America to something else. Especially is it suggested to have the names of the aforesaid six States changed to something like the following: Let Virginia be called *Bottsachusetts*, North Carolina give way to *Raynerana*, &c. If something of this sort is not speedily done, the race of Americans must run out in a very few months.

Two rich young sprigs of Cincinnati recently fought a duel. They fired three times without effect, when one of the seconds stepped forward and declared that he was engaged to be married to the young lady about whom the principals were fighting. This announcement put a new face upon affairs. All parties professed themselves satisfied, and the belligerents retired from a bloodless field.

The best authorities compute the stock of gold which has been added to the original stock since 1848 at three hundred millions of dollars.

Convention of Husbands.—The papers state that a convention of husbands is to be called shortly at Syracuse, New York, to adopt some measures in regard to fashion.—They say that since they have to support the expenses of fashion, they have the right to regulate its caprices. It is also said that a proposition to raise boys only, in future, is to come before the convention. The members are to resolve themselves into a husbands' rights party.

A man killing hogs, became vexed, and venting his spleen, wished they were in h—l. "Oh dear me, mother, what can he mean?" exclaimed a little girl who heard him. "Mean! I suppose the awful wretch wants his provisions sent on before hand."

GOOD ADVICE.

If you your lips
Would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care—
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And *how* and *when* and *where*.

A country schoolmaster once asked a pupil, "Why did Adam bite the apple?" "Because he had no knife," was the immediate reply.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, November 8, 1855.

☞ We give up much of our space to-day to the address of Hon. Thomas Ruffin. It is eminently worthy of a careful perusal, and we assure our readers it will afford both pleasure and profit.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Friday last, 26th ult., about 11 o'clock, A. M., the engine house attached to the extensive machine shops of Ephraim Clayton, Esq., in this place, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and our citizens turned out en masse, but such was the rapidity with which the fire progressed, that little could be done. Two large shops, one filled with machinery of various and valuable kinds, the other used by the workmen attached to the establishment, were quickly wrapped in flames and totally destroyed. The engine and machinery had been in use some four or five years, and were of the best description.

A large quantity of builder's hardware, lumber, &c., was destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have originated through the carelessness of the fireman in leaving the furnace door open.

The loss is estimated by those acquainted with the worth of the property, at Six Thousand Dollars.

Mr. Clayton was absent from home. He has the sympathy of the community in this heavy loss. But heavy as it is, he is not the man to sit down and repine over it. With his proverbial energy and promptness, he will go to work, and soon rear upon the ruins a new and more valuable building and greatly improved machinery. Mr. Clayton is one of the few men in this world who never say "die." We bid him God-speed and better luck.—There was no insurance.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?

We have on our table an Ear of Corn, grown on the farm of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Capt. Thomas Foster, near this place, which measures *fourteen inches* in length, is well filled, sound, and perfect in every respect. If any of our cotemporaries have seen a larger "nubbin," let us hear from them.

☞ Williams of this county, who murdered Bradley of McDowell, while returning from market together some weeks since, was tried at Chester Court House week before last, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

DEATH OF EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

The Hon. Edward B. Dudley, formerly Governor of North Carolina, died in Wilmington on the 30th of October, in the 65th year of his age. The Journal of the 31st says:

"Some one better qualified by information and acquaintance with the subject, will no doubt pay that tribute to the memory of Gov. Dudley so eminently due to his character and public services. We but know that when he ceased to breathe, a generous and high souled gentleman passed away from among us; we can but know that he was ever and always an earnest, liberal and untiring friend of public improvements in the State, and especially of those works which have contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of Wilmington. His best monument lies around us.

The flags of the shipping in port, and at other points in town, are displayed at half mast, in token of respect to his memory."

Broke in at Last!—Bacchus Pate, who figured about here some weeks since as a very accommodating dealer in *borrowed* horse flesh, broke into the Burnsville Jail one day last week—the legitimate fruits of his fondness for riding other men's horses. Bacchus is bent on making a clatter in the world—even if it has to be done in Jail.

Convicted.—Peter Johnson was tried and found guilty at the late term of Guilford Superior Court of the murder of Bartlett Y. Dimond, and sentenced to be hung on the 3d of December.

☞ The people of Aiken, S. C., are trying to get a new District in that part of South Carolina. This is an "old complaint" over there.

☞ The Holston Conference of the Methodist Church will meet in Jonesboro', Tenn., on the 14th instant.

☞ Hon. Andrew Johnson was inaugurated as Governor of Tennessee, for a second term, on the 22d ult.

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.

We copy below, says the Standard, from an exchange paper, the following cardinal principles of the Democratic party. We may add one more principle, and that is, a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and an undeviating adherence by Congress to delegated powers.

There are many persons in North Carolina, formerly Whigs or no-party men, as well as Southern rights men, who are ready and no doubt willing to co-operate with the Democratic party. Here, then, is a platform on which we can all stand. We cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all such, in opposition to the Know Nothing organization, and in defence of the rights of the South according to the Constitution. We point to the admitted fact that the Democratic party is now the only national party in the country. The existence of the Union depends upon the continued success of that party. Destroy it —strike it from existence, and in what direction could the patriot look without alarm?

No. 1.—Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

2.—Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.

3.—The right of the States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.

4.—Freedom and equality; the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule when their will is constitutionally expressed.

5.—Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.

6.—Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and general diffusion of information.

7.—Opposition to all secret political organizations and to all corruptions in politics.

8.—A sacred preservation of the federal constitution, and no religious test for office.

9.—No bigotry, or pride of caste, or distinction of birth among American citizens.

10.—Respect and protection for the rights of all.

11.—The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the protection of the American government.

12.—Opposition to all chartered monopolies.

13.—Common brotherhood and good will to all, especially to those of the household of faith.

☞Seven houses, in Henderson, Granville county, known as Capt. Young's row, were consumed by fire on the night of the 30th ult., supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

OREGON.—We have news from Oregon to the 27th September. The Indians were unusually blood thirsty, and the prospect of a general war appeared imminent.

☞Vegetable eggs, resembling in appearance those of the Shanghai chicken or goose, have been raised at Andover from seed obtained at the patent office, Washington.

☞The East Tennessee and Virginia rail road, is completed 16 miles above Knoxville.

GEN. CASS.—A visitor to the residence of this veteran statesman writes:

"I spent a forenoon with Gen. Cass. The old man 'still lives' in the autumnal glories of a well spent life, is hale, hearty, and worth four millions. His career has, indeed, been successful. He speaks in foreboding language of our national prospects, and is strong in the belief that disunion will yet carry its banners over the Republic."

An Incident Worth Recording.

We learn from a friend who was present at the Democratic County meeting at Denton, on Tuesday last, that the Whigs, who were holding a meeting at the same time in another part of the town, passed a resolution to join the Democratic party, and vote the Democratic ticket at the November election; after which they formed into procession, and marched en masse, and with colors flying, towards the place where the Democrats were holding their meeting. When they had nearly reached the spot over which the Democratic flag was floating on the breeze, their spokesman advanced, and, in substance, said: "Gentlemen, we wish to join the Democratic party, and hereafter to battle under the glorious banner of Democracy! Will you receive us?" A deafening shout immediately burst from the Democratic ranks, as they exclaimed, "We will! We will!" Which was succeeded by cheering that might have been heard for miles around, and other exhibitions of joy. The Whigs then advanced under the flag, took off their hats, and gave three hearty cheers. Then such shaking of hands, such congratulation, such shouting, and other exhibitions of rejoicing, were never before witnessed in the country.

After the excitement had somewhat subsided, the new made Democrats gave their promise to vote the Democratic ticket at the next election, and the meeting, after transacting the usual business and listening to some able addresses, one of which was delivered by the orator of the Whig meeting, adjourned under the happiest auspices.

This is but one incident, but it exhibits in a true light the feeling now prevailing in the Whig ranks over the whole country. We read in the Maryland papers numerous instances of the Whigs uniting on the same platform, with the Democracy, to overthrow the insidious and hideous monster Know Nothingism, so disgusted have they become with its iniquities.—*Dover (Delaware) State Register.*

A malignant baby hating correspondent of one of the London papers writes, that he will subscribe ten guineas to a baby show, if they will drown all the unsuccessful candidates for premiums.

There are 314 lawyers, and 125 doctors in Chicago, Illinois.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The steamer Baltic has arrived, with Liverpool dates of October 20.

Great excitement prevailed in commercial circles and a panic was feared, the Bank of England having advanced the rate of interest to 6 per cent., and on long dated bills to 7 per cent. Consols had declined to 87.

The allies had captured Kenbaum, an important position on the Denieper, and were advancing in concentric lines from Kenbaum, Kertch, Baidar and Eupatoria, to cut off the Russian forces. A battle was expected on the Belbeck. The Russians had placed the north side of Sebastopol in a condition to sustain a siege.

FURTHER BY THE BALTIC.

The advices from the United States had at first a favorable effect upon the cotton market, but this was neutralized by the severity of the monetary pressure, the restrictive measures pursued by the Bank of France having caused a general depression in all branches of trade.

Provisions unchanged.

Lamau and Planagoria, in the Straits of Kertch, had been destroyed by the Allies.—The advanced posts of the French are now within five leagues of Baktshi Serai. The Russians were retiring. Liprandi will defend the line of Belbeck, and a battle is soon expected there.

The Rothschilds are about to establish an Austrian Bank with a capital of 60,000,000.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.

On Thursday last the excursion train on the Pacific Railroad broke through a bridge, killing 20 persons and severely wounding 50 others.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER IMPRISONED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, was imprisoned two days by the Government forces.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.

The steamer Nautilus has arrived, with later advices from Matamoras. Four to five thousand men had been ordered to the frontier to repel the attacks of the Texan Rangers. Vidauri has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Rio Grande, and has written a letter to Secretary Marcy, complaining of the complicity of the Commander at Fort Duncan with the Rangers.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.

The election has progressed with tolerable quiet to-day, but with what result it is impossible to say. In the 3d district it is reported that an American and German were killed, and Capt. Place, of the Chalmeth Guard, wounded.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The President has decided that the resolution of February, 1855, providing for the brevet rank of Lieutenant General, under which General Scott receives that appointment, gives him additional pay and allowances, and that it is retroactive in its operation from May 29th, 1847. This decision has been communicated to General Scott.

RETURN OF MR. BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

Reliable advices by the steamer Africa, render it probable that by this time Mr. Buchanan has left London for Paris. He would probably visit Italy before returning home.

The circular letter from Denmark relative to the Sound dues question has been received by Government.

BURNING OF A COTTON MILL.

BOSTON, October 30.

At 9 o'clock, this morning, Sanford's cotton factory, at Cordasville, near Worcester, in this State, was burnt down, together with the out buildings, and a considerable quantity of cotton. The loss is about $50,000; mostly insured.

One of the female operatives perished in the flames, and two others were reported to have been killed by jumping from the windows. Several others were injured, and when the train left, the fire threatened to destroy the remainder of the village.

FIGHT BETWEEN A RATTLESNAKE AND HOGS.—The State Rights Democrat, published at Elba, Alabama, narrates the following:

"Two gentlemen were lately in the woods, when their attention was attracted by an uproarous noise of hogs. Thinking that something uncommon was to pay, they repaired to the spot, and found that the hogs had been in a fight with a very large rattlesnake. The fight, from appearances, had been a long and desperate one. The snake was torn to pieces, three hogs dead, and a fourth dying. They say that, as the last hog would groan, the snake would raise his head, being unable to do anything else. The snake and fourth hog soon died. They report that for thirty yards around, the grass and ground were torn up. The snake was six and a half or seven feet long. The hogs, in the fight, had demolished all the rattles except two.

MY CHILD.

A light from our household is gone,
A voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant at our hearth
Which never can be filled;
A gentle heart, that throbbed but now
With tenderness and love,
Has hushed its weary throbbings here
To throb in bliss above.
Yes, to the home where angels are,
Her trusting soul has fled,
And yet we bend above her tomb
With tears, and call her dead.
We call her dead, but ah! we know
She dwells where living waters flow.

We miss thee from our home, dear one,
We miss thee from thy place,
Oh! life will be so dark without
The sunshine of thy face;
We wait for thee at eve's sweet hour
When stars begin to burn,
We linger in our cottage porch
To look for thy return,
But vainly for thy coming step
We list through all the hours—
We only hear the wind's low voice
That murmurs through the flowers,
And the dark river's solemn hymn
Sweeping through the woodlands dim.

The bird we loved is singing yet
Above our cottage door,
We sigh to hear it singing now
Since heard by thee no more;
The sunshine and the trembling leaves,
The blue o'er-arching sky,
The music of the wandering winds
That float in whispers by—
All speak in tender tones to me
Of all life's hours and thee.

I do not see thee now, dear one,
I do not see thee now,
But even when the twilight breeze
Steals o'er my lifted brow
I hear thy voice upon my ear
In murmurs low and soft,
I hear thy words of tenderness
That I have heard so oft;
And on my wounded spirit falls
A blessing from above
That whispers, tho' thy life is o'er,
We have not lost thy love.
Ah no! thy heart in death grown cold
Still loves us with a love untold.

No need of fame's proud voice for thee,
No need for earthly fame.
Thou art enshrined in our fond hearts,
And that is all the same;
Ay, full of faith, and trust, and hope,
We tread life's troubled sea
Till the last throbbing wave of time
Shall bear our souls to thee—
To thee, oh! it will be so sweet
With all our sins forgiven
To mingle with our loved and lost
In our sweet home in heaven,
To spend with all the blest above
And endless life of perfect love.

☞Few readers can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor of research is often saved by such a table as the following—the work of one now in his grave. If history is poetry, as one who is a true poet himself forcibly remarks, then here is poetry personified.

1607 Virginia first settled by the English.
1614 New York first settled by the Dutch.
1620 Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1623 New Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1624 New Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627 Delaware settled by Swedes and Fins.
1635 Maryland settled by the Irish Catholics.
1635 Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650 North Carolina settled by the English.
1670 South Carolina settled by the Hugenots.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1733 Georgia settled by General Oglethorpe.
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820 Maine admitted into the Union.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836 Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845 Florida admitted into the Union.
1845 Texas admitted into the Union.
1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850 California admitted into the Union.

The Trade in Human Flesh.

The following statement is calculated to produce a thrill of horror in every feeling heart.

"ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER DETACHMENT OF SCOTCH FACTORY GIRLS.—Among the passengers by the ship Star of Empire, which arrived at this port on Wednesday, from Liverpool, were about 60 Scotch girls, engaged to work in the factories here. They are mostly young, neatly dressed, and some of them are quite good looking. They were forwarded to Holyoke, their place of destination, last evening, via the Boston and Worcester Rail Road."—*Boston Traveler, Oct. 23.*

These poor children, torn from the paternal roof and from all the endearments of native land and home, and sold to New England cotton spinners, without the benefit of the *habeas corpus* or the Hiss Committee, are "forwarded to their destination" without the special wonder of a single philanthropist of Boston. If they had only been destined to raise cotton instead of spinning it, what an uproar there would have been in Faneuil Hall and the Fish Market.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞A dangerous counterfeit $50 note on the Augusta Branch of the Bank of the State of Georgia is in circulation at the South.

Hogs are selling in the mountains in Kentucky at $4 gross.

Married,

On the evening of the 4th inst., on Jonathan's Creek, Haywood county, by R. B. Johnston, Esq., JEREMIAH VICKERS, of Waynesville, formerly of Greenville, S. C., to Mrs. E. J. JAYNES.

☞Herald of Truth, and Greenville papers, please copy.

DIED,

At Burnsville, N. C., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30th, MRS. CATHARINE MCELROY, consort of Col. J. W. McElroy.

She died as only the christian dies.

A more extended obituary will appear soon.

T. P. THOMAS.

[*Herald of Truth.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday the 10th of November next. There will be an Agricultural Address delivered on the occasion, by some member of the Society.—It is hoped that all who feel an interest in agricultural improvement will be present, that they may manifest their zeal by their works. Those who wish to become members of the Society will please apply for admission at least three days before the day appointed for the Fair. Any person may become a member by paying one dollar to Joseph R. Osborn, Treasurer of the Society.

ISAAC B. SAWYER, *Sec.*

October 25th, 1855.

$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3 Children.

The two eldest, boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negros, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE requisite amount of Stock having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the "Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company," under the Charter granted by the last General Assembly of North Carolina, notice is hereby given to all subscribers of Stock that a meeting will be held at Asheville on the 14th of November, proximo, for the purpose of organizing the Company. All the Stockholders are respectfully requested to be present in person or by proxy.

JAMES W. PATTON,
Pres. of Commissioners.

Asheville, Oct. 18, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story **Verandah** 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especialy in the **Dining Room,** where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

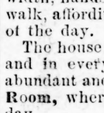
April 7.

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S,)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT



RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the best the market and season can afford. They have secured the services of experienced and attentive servants; in short, made every arrangement necessary to the establishment of a first-rate house, and they hope by close and strict attention to the wants and comfort of their guests, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Mr. Hardy's long experience, and deservedly wide-spread popularity as a caterer for the public taste, is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the CITY HOTEL.

Mr. Bryant is by no means a new hand in the business, having been engaged for a few years past in that well known and popular Hotel, the Montgomery (Alabama) Exchange.

☞Their Omnibuses and Carriages will at all times be in readiness at the different Depots, to convey patrons to the Hotel, FREE OF CHARGE.

August 16, 1855.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage-making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Welborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALOSN,
Whitfield County, Ga.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months*	
Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

At Cost and Carriage!

The greatest bargains may be had in Ready Made Clothing, by calling at the New York Store, opposite the Court House.

I have on hand a splendid assortment of all sorts, sizes, and priced Summe Clothing, such as Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., which will be sold at cost and carriage. Also Boots and Shoes.

I would return my thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of it.

As I am much in need of money, I hope all who are indebted either by note or account, will call and settle, without delay. By so doing, they will save themselves cost, and me trouble.

J. B. LOWENBERG.

Asheville, July 19.—tf.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

BURNSVILLE

HIGH SCHOOL.

(Male and Female.)

THE Fall and Winter Session of this Institution will open on Monday October 1st, under the charge of

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President; and JOHN H. CALFEE, Principal of the Female Department; and such Assistants as may be required.

Terms Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$ 5 00
Preparatory "	10 00
Collegiate "	15 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

The location is healthy, the community intelligent and moral, the village pleasant, the facilities for instruction and accommodation ample.

Boarding, including fuel, lights, washing, &c., $1 to $1 50 per week.

In short, the advantages here afforded for a business or collegiate Education, are, we trust, such as to secure, as heretofore, a liberal and extended patronage.

For further information, address the President, or JOHN B. WOODFIN, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Burnsville, Sept. 13th, 1855. 8w

5 CENTS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 3rd instant, a bound boy named Jacob R. Mowl. Said boy is about 17 years of age; low and heavy built, with blue eyes and light hair. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for the return of said boy to me.—All persons are forbid to harbor him.

J. F. ALEXANDER.

Buncombe, Sept. 13, 1855.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy of not. April 7.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[CHAPTER CLXXV.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty six, and for other Purposes.

(CONTINUED.)

For purchase of books for library at the executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

To complete and revise the grades of the city of Washington, and to determine the plans for the drainage and sewerage thereof, per act of August thirty-one, eighteen hundred and fifty two five thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the President's house, continuing the improvements of the same, and keeping them in order, three thousand dollars.

For the completion of the east wing of the Patent Office building, and the improvements connected therewith, ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

For lighting the President's house and Capitol, the public grounds around them, and around the executive offices and Pennsylvania Avenue, East Capitol Street to Second Street, twenty five thousand dollars.

For fuel for the President's house, one thousand dollars.

For furnace keeper at the President's house, three hundred and sixty five dollars.

To complete the furnishing of the new wing of the Patent office building, with furniture, and providing the saloon therein with cases for models, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the collection of agricultural statistics, and procuring and distributing cuttings and seeds, twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the Washington aqueduct, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the engravings and illustrations of the Mexican boundary survey, ten thousand dollars.

To meet the expenses of the transportation of certain persons from San Diego to San Francisco, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and who surrendered themselves to the military authorities, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For salaries and incidental expenses of the commission appointed under the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty one, for settling land claims in California, from third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, to third March, eighteen hundred and fifty six, in addition to unexpended balance, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of thirty clerks of class one, ten of class two, nine of class three, and one at two thousand dollars per annum, one messenger at eight hundred and forty dollars, one messenger at six hundred dollars, two laborers at five hundred and seventy five dollars each, and four watchmen at six hundred dollars each per annum, for temporary service at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in the Pension Office on account of bounty lands, seventy one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

For Contingent Expenses, viz.—For rent of rooms, stationery, engraving plates for bounty land warrants, paper, and printing the same, binding books, blank books for registers, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of the current fiscal year on account of military bounty lands, thirty thousand dollars.

For clerk hire, patents, records, stationery, and miscellaneous items in the General Land Office, on account of military bounty lands, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates, or he may deem just and fair.

For compensation of ten clerks of class one, to be employed temporarily in the office of the Third Auditor, on account of military bounty lands, twelve thousand dollars; and that the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Jacob P. Chase, the usual compensation for the services of his two sons, as clerks in the Pension Office, for the time they were engaged as such, and the sum necessary to pay the same be, and the same is hereby, appropriated.

And the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be constructed on such site, in a central position on the public grounds, in the city of Washington, as may be selected by the President of the United States, a suitable building for the care and preservation of the ordinance, and arms, and accoutrements of the United States, required for the use of the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, and for the care and preservation of the military trophies of the revolutionary and other wars, and for the deposit of newly invented and model arms, for the military service, the said ordnance and arms, and the building to be used by the volunteers and militia of the District of Columbia, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President, and for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year, ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:—

For additional to the appropriations by the act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, for the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For binding, thirty thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving, twenty five thousand dollars.

For the House of Representatives, viz:—

For twenty four copies of "Globe" for each member and delegate of the second session of the thirty third Congress, seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty two dollaas.

For binding twenty four copies of Globe for each member and delegate of the second session of the thirty third Congress, six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents.

For reporting the debates of the second session of the thirty third Congress, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, viz: William W. Curran, William Hincks, Francis H. Smith, John L. McElhone, Theodore F. Andrews, Charles B. Collar, and Henry G. Hayes, the same amount of additional compensation for reporting the debates of the House for the present session of Congress, as has been heretofore paid them, eight hundred dollars each, five thousand six hundred dollars: And for the payment of a like sum to each of the reporters of the Senate, namely: Richard Sutton, D. F. Murray, [D. F. Murphy.] R. M. Patterson, Henry Pardon, James J. Murphy, and David W. Brown, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

To pay for twenty four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the first session of the Congress, for each of the delegates from Nebraska and Nebraska, being forty eight copies, and six dollars per copy, two hundred and eighty eight dollars; and for binding the same, one hundred and ninety two volumes, at sixty cents a volume, one hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty cents.

For additional amount required for binding documents, thirty thousand dollars.

For additional amount required for engraving and lithographing, thirty thousand dollars.

For the payment of salaries and other expenses of the Census Bureau, until the completion of the mortality statistics, five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For supplying a deficiency in the appropriation for the printing of the executive departments, thirty two thonsand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

For the completion of the printing of the Senate, ordered at the present session, and paper for the same, thirty thousand dollars.

For the completion of the printing of the House, ordered at the present session, and paper for the same, sixty thousand dollars.

To Norman R. Haskell, of Michigan, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty six cents, in full of charges as custodian of public property.

To pay the draughtsman and clerks employed upon the maps of the public lands for the House of Representatives and the committee of public lands, for the balance of the present fiscal year, four thousand dollars.

And the draughtsmen employed on the maps of the public lands under the charge of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be paid the same compensation as is paid to the draughtsmen similarly employed under the direction of the Senate.

For amounts equal to drafts, checks, and deposits, awaiting decisions in certain applications for approval of sales of Indian reserves, including eight hundred dollars collected by, deposited with, the late firm of Selden, Withers, and Company, by a former disbursing officer of government, four thousand four hundred dollars: Provided, That such portion of this sum as may be recovered from said firm and disbursing officer, shall be reimbursed to the treasury of the United States.

Contingent Expenses of Department of State.—For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in the newspapers in the States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia, in addition to any balance that may remain of former appropriations, twenty one thousand three hundred and ninety six dollars.

Territory of Oregon.—For compensation of chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, five thousand dollars.

For amount ascertained to be due to Governor Lane, for and on account of his disbursements in eighteen hundred and forty nine and fifty, for the necessary contingent expenses of his office, one thousand four hundred and thirty four dollars and twenty five cents.

Territory of Washington—For compensation of chief justice, two associate judges, and Secretary, three thousand five hundred and four dollars and eleven cents.

Territory of Minnesota.—For compensation of chief justice, and two associate judges, six hundred dollars.

Territory of Utah.—For compensation of chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Territory of Utah, one thousand one hundred and sixty eight dollars and thirty seven cents, to discharge such sums as the accounting officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may deem to have been necessarily expended by the executive of said Territory, during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, fifty three, and fifty four.

Territory of New Mexico.—For compensation of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Support of the Army.—For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, one hundred and twenty five thousand and sixty nine dollars and three cents.

Mint at Philadelphia.—For increased compensation of clerks, by the thirteenth section of act of fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand dollars.

For supplying deficiency in the appropriation, in the current fiscal year, made for the mint in Philadelphia, thirty seven dollars, if so much be necessary.

For supplying deficiency in the appropriation, in the current fiscal year, for the branch mint in San Francisco, sixty six thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.

For increased compensation of the chief clerk of the branch mint at New Orleans, by the thirteenth section of the act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, four hundred dollars.

For construction of new roof to branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

Independent Treasury.—For additiona compensation of the assistant treasurer at New York, two thousand dollars.

For additional compensation of clerk to treasurer of mint at Philadelphia, as depository, per act fourth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, five hundred dollars.

Custom Houses.—For furnishing the custom house, post office, and United States court room, at Bangor, Maine, one thousand five hundred dollars for each, making four thousand five hundred dollars; the appropriation for the custom house, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; that for the post office, under the Postmaster General; and that for the court room, under the Secretary of the Interior.

For the completion of the custom house at San Francisco, California, one hundred and forty one thousand two hundred and seventy one dollars and nine cents.

Miscellaneous.—To complete the penitentiary in Utah Territory, twelve thousand dollars.

For lighting and ventilating the upper story of the Treasury building, and for giving additional security to treasury vault, twenty four thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

To render the mint at Philadelphia fire proof, and to give additional security to the funds deposited in the vaults, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay to Messrs. Little, Brown and Company, for one hundred and ninety seven pages of additional post office routes in the pamphlet volume of the United States at Large, first session of the thirty third Congress, four thousand one hundred and twenty five dollars.

To defray expenses incurred, and to be incurred, in complying with the resolution of the House of Representatives, twenty sixth December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of State to pay Blythe and Company, of Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius, the amount of two bills of exchange drawn upon the Department of State, by George F. Farnum, commercial agent, in payment of the expenses incurred in relieving destitute American citizens, which drafts were cashed by the said Blythe and Company, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty four dollars and fifty cents.

For professional services additional to his regular and ordinary official duties, rendered by the United States attorney for the northern district of California, on behalf of the United States, in the district court of San Francisco, in appeals from the land commissioner, to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, from the first of June, eighteen hundred and fifty three, to first of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to pay the amount due George R. Herrick, for arrears of pay for services from first of April, eighteen hundred and forty six to the eighteenth of July, eighteen hundred and forty nine, in the business of reservations and grants under Indian treaties, as provided for, clerk, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, by the act of ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty six, entitled "An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," eleven hundred and nine dollars and seventy nine cents.

For payment of clerks temporarily employed in the office of the Postmaster General, from first July to tenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three hundred and eighty seven dollars and thirty eight cents.

For compensation and expenses of the Commissioner and the agent of the United States under the convention for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Great Britain, at twelve thousand dollars each for the entire service, twenty four thousand dollars: Provided, That this sum shall include what has already been paid to either of them under the said convention.

That the Secretary of State cause the accounts of Joseph Eve deceased, late charge d'affaires of the United States to the late Republic of Texas, to be audited and adjusted by the proper accounting officers of the government, and that the amount due thereon be paid to Betsy W. Eve, widow of said Joseph Eve, out of any in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For salaries of the three judges of the court of claims, twelve thousand dollars.

For salary of solicitor of said court, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For salaries of the two clerks, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said court, two thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the judges, solicitor, and clerks of said court, and for other expenses thereof, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, or so much thereof as may be required, five thousand dollars.

For outfit of minister of the United States to Spain, nine thousand dollars.

For outfit of charges des affaires, or minister resident to New Granada, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of depositing public moneys by receivers of public moneys, forty one thousand dollars.

For salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, and receivers of public moneys, one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the several land offices, eleven thousand dollars.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to purchase for the new members from Virginia, Kentucky, and New York, and the delegates from Kansas and Nebraska, the same books as have been furnished the other members of the present House of Representatives, seven thousand four hundred and fifty two dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives:—

For stationery for members, four thousand nine hundred dollars; and that the allowance to members of the House, for the present session, shall be thirty five dollars, instead of twenty five, as heretofore.

For miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

For oil for light houses, being the difference between the estimated and the actual cost of that article, eighty two thousand and thirty four dollars and seventeen cents.

For compensation of commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For boats and other incidental expenses connected with the duties of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, three thousand dollars.

For completing the publications of the works of the exploring expedition, twenty nine thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To enable the Committee on the Library to pay to William H. Powell two thousand dollars, in full for the picture painted by him for the United States, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law.

And the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby directed to settle and pay the account of C. W. Hinman, third assistant librarian, from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

For the erection of a suitable house for the plants recently brought from Japan for the United States, fifteen hundred dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

For the support of the public green houses, including the pay of horticulturists and assistants, three thousand dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to provide additional furnaces for the Library of Congress, one thousand dollars.

To construct suitable iron railings in front of the alcoves of the library, and other repairs, in addition to the balance of appropriations unexpended for the repairs of the Congressional Library, under the direction of the architect, three thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries to which envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary shall be entitled on the first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five, may be allowed to such as may be in office on that day without reappointment, nor shall such envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary be required to take with them secretaries of legation, unless they should be allowed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause the examination, classification, and distribution, of the clerks in the Department of State, in the same mannner as directed in other executive departments by the provisions contained in the third section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government," approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, who shall be paid annual salaries according to the act amendatory thereof, approved twenty second April, eighteen hundred and fifty four. And the whole permanent clerical force in said department shall consist of three clerks of class one, two of class two, eight of class three, eight of class four, and one chief clerk, in lieu of those now authorized by law; and one of the said clerks of class four shall give bonds as required by the Independent Treasury Act, and make the disbursements for the department, and superintend the northeast executive building, and shall receive therefor two thousand dollars per annum, in addition to his salary as clerk of class four: Provided, That the increased salary hereby allowed the chief clerk, shall be construed to take effect from the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty three, and be paid accordingly.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the tract so to be selected and set apart, there shall be erected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a marine hospital for said district, of faced brick exterior walls, upon a hammered granite underpinning, one hundred and forty feet long, fifty two feet deep in the centre, and one hundred feet deep at the wings, and forty five feet high from top of entrance story floor to the eaves, with verandahs to each story on each side between the wings, and on each end of the building; for the construction of which a sum equal to the proceeds of the sale hereinafter directed, is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a tract of ten acres of the land heretofore purchased by the United States for the purposes of the naval hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, be selected and set apart under the direction of the President of the United States, for the use of the marine hospital of the district of Boston and Charlestown.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and convey the land with the buildings thereon belonging to the United States, now occupied as the marine hospital at Chelsea, as may seem to be most advantageous to the United States; and he is hereby empowered to execute valid title deeds of the same to the purchaser or purchasers; and that the proceeds of such sales shall be paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*. That the provisions contained in the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government," approved the seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty four, be required to be carried into effect in all particulars, any act in conflict therewith being hereby repealed; and all estimates for the compensation of officers of the government authorized by law to be employed shall be based upon the expressed provisions of law, and not upon the authority of executive distribution thereof; and the act, and section authorizing the same, with the volume and page where such authority may be found, shall be cited in each and all estimates respectively.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to credit T. Butler King, late collector and depository at San Francisco, in the sum of twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty four dollars and ninety eight cents, being the amount of money proved to have been lost by the destruction of the custom house building and vault at San Francisco, by the fire of May, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed and paid in the manner now provided by law, four principal examiners and four assistant examiners of patents, in addition to the examining force now authorized by law, to be so employed in the Patent Office; and should the necessities of the public service, in the estimation of the Commissioner of Patents, require any additional examining force to that herein provided, previous to the next session of Congress, there may also be appointed and paid in the manner now provided by law, in addition to the foregoing, not exceeding two principal and two assistant examiners, who shall not so continue to be employed subsequent to the expiration of said next session of Congress, without further provision of law.

That the second section of the act of thirty first August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, which provides "that the clerks, messengers, watchmen, and laborers, employed at annual salary, or in temporary positions, in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government in the City of Washington, whose annual compensation does not exceed twelve hundred dollars, shall, in addition thereto, be allowed an increase compensation of twenty per cent.," shall be construed to include the principal clerk at the National Observatory at Washington; and that hereafter the salary of said clerk shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

And one thousand six hundred and ninety six dollars and fifteen cents to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for building four steam dredg boats, in use by the War Department, on Lakes "Champlain," "Erie," "Michigan," and Ontario, to be applied for materials, machinery, tools, and labor furnished in painting said boats.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be constructed the following buildings:—

At Burlington, Vermont, a marine hospital, to cost not more than thirty five thousand dollars.

At Wilmington, North Carolina, including a pest house for the separate accommodation of patients with cantagious and infective diseases, to cost not more than forty thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the several sums mentioned in the preceding section, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon, to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title for the land for the site of such building, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site or property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

That the compensation of the collector of customs at Sandusky, Toledo, and Cleveland, be hereafter the same as is now allowed by law to the collector at Detroit.

That the provisions of the act of February twenty sixth, eighteen [hundred] and fifty three, "to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and for other purposes," are hereby extended to the Territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, and Utah, as fully, in all particulars, as they would be, had the word "Territories" been inserted in the sixth line after the word "States," and the same had read, "in the several States and in the Territories of the United States." This clause to take effect from and after the date of said act, and the accounting officers will settle the accounts within its purview, accordingly.

For the building of a light-house on the government reservation at Minnesota Point, near the head of Lake Superior, in the Territory of Minnesota, fifteen thousand dollars.

And for the construction of two light houses in California, one at Crescent City, and one at Trinity Bay, fifteen thousand dollars each, should the Secretary of the Treasury decide that said light houses were necessary, after proper examination and surveys.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That Franklin, in the collection district of Paso del Norte, Texas, be and the same is hereby made the port of entry for said district, instead of Frontera; and the collector shall reside thereat.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That the treaties made during the present Congress, with the Indian tribes, and those to be made in future, shall be published as the laws and other treaties in the newspapers of such States and Territories as the Secretary of the Interior may think expedient.

That in the settlement of the accounts of E. F. Beale, late superintendent of Indian affairs in California, the accounting officers of the treasury be authorized to allow him the amount actually paid to an interpreter, during the years eighteen hundred fifty three, and eighteen hundred and fifty four, upon producing satisfactory vouchers therefor.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seven hundred and sixty five dollars, the balance of two thousand two hundred dollars directed to be paid F. Miller, and Pyne-y-oh-te-mah, or either of them, by the Senate amendment to the treaty with the Miama Indians, made in August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, be, and the same is hereby, directed to be paid to the said Miller and Pyne-y-oh-te-mah, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

To pay this amount for interest due to the Chickasaws, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, in pursuance of the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty two, on the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand, forty two dollars and ninety-nine cents, improperly charged to said nation, according to the decision of the proper accounting officers of the treasury, from the first September eighteen hundred and thirty seven, until the ninth March, eighteen hundred and fifty, seventy two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and twenty five cents.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed the following buildings:—

At Bristol, Rhode Island, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of brick, with fire proof floors, constructed of iron beams, and brick work, iron roof, shutters, sills, &c., twenty five feet by thirty, and twenty five feet high, to cost not more than twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

At Pensacola, Florida, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States court, a building of like materials, thirty five by fifty feet, and forty feet high, to cost not more than thirty five thousand dollars.

At Cleveland, Ohio, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States court, a building of stone, eighty five by sixty feet, and sixty feet high, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., to cost not more than eighty eight thousand dollars.

At Plattsburg, New York, for the accommodation of the custom house, post office, and United States court, a building of brick, of like floors, roof, beams, shutters, &c., forty five feet by sixty, and forty eight feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Alexandria, Virginia, to accommodate the custom house, post office, and United States court, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., forty five feet by sixty, and forty eight feet high, to cost not more than fifty thousand dollars.

At Barnstable, Massachusetts, for the accommodation of the custom house and post office, a building of brick, of like floors, beams, roof, shutters, &c., forty five feet by thirty two, and thirty two feet in height, and to cost not more than twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the several sums mentioned in the preceeding section of this act, as the cost of the buildings therein authorized to be constructed, together with ten per cent. thereon to cover the compensation of architects, superintendents, advertising, and other contingent expenses, and so much as may be required to purchase suitable sites for said buildings, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned, until a valid title to the land for the site of such buildings, in each case, shall be vested in the United States, and until the States shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax, or in any way assess said site, or the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury of the United States, be and they are hereby authorized and required to credit the secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, in the settlement of his accounts, with the sum of eight hundred and eighty five dollars, the amount paid by the said secretary for collating indexing, and superintending the printing of the statutes of said Territory, for the years eighteen hundred and forty nine, eighteen hundrdd and fifty one, eighteen hundred and fifty two, and eighteen hundred and fifty three; and for arranging, indexing, and in part reporting the decisions of the supreme court of said Territory, under joint resolution of the legislative assembly of said Territory, passed in the year eighteen hundred and fifty three.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officer of the Department of the Interior be authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Random, deceased, a friendly Creek Indian (of the half-blood,) for losses sustained and property destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians, in the war of eighteen hundred and fourteen, in such manner and upon such terms as may be just and equitable; the amount, when so ascertained, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the heirs and legal representatives of the said John Random: *Provided*, That the amount shall not exceed the sum of five thousand nine hundred and twenty five dollars.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed a consul-general to reside in the British North American provinces, with a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, and the sum of four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for that object.

For the reimbursement of the Patent Office fund for moneys heretofore paid out by appropriations of acts of Congress, for seeds, and the collection of agricultural statistics, forty thousand and seventy-eight dollars and seventy eight cents, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

For filling up and draining the grounds in the vicinity of the national greenhouses, known as the Botanic Garden; and for walling with brick the creek which passes through the same, twelve thousand dollars.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the necessary expenses of six companies of volunteers called into the services of the United States, by Brigadier General Smith, in the State of Texas, to be paid under the direction of the Secretay of War.

That the President be authorized to appoint, during the recess of Congress, to be nominated to the Senate for confirmation at the next session, the register and receiver of the land office for the Umpqua land district, in the Territory of Oregon, established by the act of February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty five, to take effect on the seventeenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized, in his discretion, the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, on such occasions and for such periods of time as he may deem necessary to the public service; for which purpose there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of the act of eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, entitled "An act supplementary to an act establishing the mint, and regulating the coins of the United States," be so amended as to extend the allowance for the annual salary of the clerks in the branch mint of the United States at New Orleans, to eighteen hundred dollars each, from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty four, at the discretion of the officers authorized by law to appoint, with the approbation of the President of the United States.

That the accounting officers of the treasury are hereby autherized to allow to the secretary of the Territory of Nebraska the difference between the salary of the governor of said Territory, and his salary as secretary, during the period he acted as governor after the decease of, and until the arrival in the Territory of the successor of the late Governor Burt, which amount after being ascertained is payable out of the appropriation "for salaries of governor, three judges and secretary" of said territory, as made by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the tenth section of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, approved July thirty first, eighteen hundred and fifty four, be carried into effect by paying the valuations, ascertained and reported by Messrs. Upton and Summey, and other official assessors, as ordered by the commissioners, under the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty five, and eighteen hundred and thirty six, with interest on said valuations respectively from the date of said commissioners' orders for assessment; and that the Secretary of the Interior be further directed to fill the blanks in such awards as are on his files, with such amounts respectively as may be established by proof of value satisfactory to him, and pay the same.

For taking up and relaying and renewing so much as has washed away at the sewer along Fifteenth Street west, contiguous to the public grounds south of the President's, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the first assistant examiners in the Patent Office, shall be rated as of the fourth class of clerks, and the second assistant examiners, machinist and librarian, as of the third class.